

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W. FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1855.

NO. 51.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada, East and West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 41-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC &c.,
[6m25"] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 46-41

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter.
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favours, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 4f-1

W. BAXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 4f-32

Book Binding.
IN all the various branches executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 5th, 1854.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.
The World would be the better for it.
If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song or story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it—
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the eternal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it—
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would see the play of Life,
And fewer sulk in melancholy;
If Beauty would sheath its knife
Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with age and gown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it—
If truth alone
In truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would make the right hand restore it—
If Right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

LITERATURE.

A Race for Life.

Forty years ago my father settled in one of
the counties of central New York. All
that was a wilderness, wild, grand, beautiful.
We located 15 miles from the farthest pioneer.
The woods were around us, the tall trees and
the picturesque mountains.

We had opened a space in the forest, and a
cabin of that good old time afforded us shelter.
It looked new and comfortable, and its
chimney smoke curled gracefully up and van-
ished with the shadows of the forest. The
blackened heaps smoked and crackled, and
deep in the wild woods' solitudes the wilderness
smiled in the presence of yellow harvests. A
happy home was there. The birds sang at
early morn, and the deep river near the door
murmured sweetly at night-fall. There were
gentle whispering in the old trees as they
bowed their heads in the wind, a holy anthem
floated up from the vast temple where nature
breathes fresh and pure from the hand of God.
The wild flower bloomed even at the very
door, and the deer stepped in to the forest
to gaze upon the smoke of the chimney top.

'Twas a beautiful home in the wilderness.
The Spring brought us neighbors. 'Twas a
great day when a settler came in and purchased
land across the river. He received a warm
welcome from pioneer hearts, and by ready
agency of pioneer hands a comfortable log
cabin peeped out from the dense woodland of
the opposite bank. I watched the smoke from
the open roof as the sun went down and eagerly
looked for the next morning. But it was not
the smoke I cared so much about, I only knew
that it curled upwards from the fire side where
dwelt a beautiful creature as ever bloomed
away from the busy world. And so I watched
the smoke, and dreamed as I watched the river,
until the morning threw down its beautiful
pathway of silencing silver, and listened for the
sound of familiar footsteps.

Across the river was the home of Carry
Masson. Before the mellow haze of Autumn
had dropped his dreary hue on leaf and stem,
I had learned to love her and to tell her so in
the still moonlight of that hidden home.
The leaves faded, and the winter wind swept
through the forest. But we cared little for
that. The snow fell thick and fast, but our
cabins were bright, and our hearts were alive
with happiness and hope.

When the Spring opened and the birds
returned, we were to be married.
A winter evening party in a new country.
Did you ever attend one, reader? There are
hearts and open hearts there to be found.
Carry and I were invited to attend the party,
a rude jumper had been built and in this
we started. Ten miles were soon passed, and
we found ourselves in as merry and happy a
throng as ever gathered on a frontier. The
huge fire crackled on the wide hearth, and the
old fashioned fun and frolic rang out until a late
hour.

The moon had gone down when we started
for home, and the snow began to fall; but we
heeded it not for we talked as fast as the horse
sped on the forest path.
Carry grasped my arm and whispered, hush!
The winds shrieked over the tops of the dark
pines, and I laughed at her fears. But she
nestled closer to my side and talked with less
glee. In spite of all my efforts, a shadow
would creep over my own spirit.

The road wound among a dense growth of
pines, which shot upwards and yielded even the
sky from our path. The old pines swayed and
moaned in the increasing storm, and the snow
fell fast and thickly. I touched the horse with
the whip and he moved briskly through the
woods. Again Carry grasped my arm. I
heard nothing save the storm, and yet I was
startled as the horse gave a quick snort and
struck into a gallop. With a heart full of
happiness, I had not yet dreamed of danger.

Again the horse snorted in alarm. There
was a sound above the storm. I felt my cheek
grow white and cold, and the blood ran quick
back to my heart.
Clear, wild, terrible, it burst out in an unearthly
howl, like a wail from the world of incarnate
furies. I heard it. Its dismal, heart chilling
echoes had not died away on the storm when it
was answered by a score of throats.

Merciful God! a pack of wolves were around
us. In those dark woods at night, and the
storm howling overhead, a score of hungry
throats were yelling each other on to the feast.
For a moment my senses reeled. But I felt
Carry leaning heavily on my shoulder and I
aroused.

But what hope was there I had no weapon,
and the maddened devils were in the path
before and behind us. There was but one
chance, and that was to push ahead.
This was a slim chance, and I grew sick as
I thought of Carry. The quiet cabin and the
happy heart of home flashed swiftly through
my brain.
At that moment a dark shadow glided up
to the very side of our sleigh, and so swiftly
a yell I never heard. My flesh crept on my
bones. A cold shudder ran to my heart, and
crept over my head as though the hairs were
standing on end. Two orbs glared on like
demon lights and I could hear the panting of
the eager beast.

Finally grasping the reins and shouting
sharply to the horse, we shot away.
The horse needed no urging. At the act
that infernal chorus again burst out in earnest
strides on either side of us. The speed was
fearful and yet the yelling devils kept pace.
Turning to speak to Carry, I saw a dark form
leap into the path, and as we sped toward his
teeth shot with a voice like snap, mistle-Carry
and stripping her shawl to her shoulders.
With a shriek she clung to me and with my
arm I saved her from being dragged out of
her seat.

I became maddened—reckless; I shouted
to the horse, now reeking with foam. We
went on at a fearful rate. The steps and
roots and uneven places in the road threatened
every instant to wreck our sleigh.
Home was three miles distant. On for a
world to give for home.
As the road struck the river bank, I turned
shortly almost on the brink of a fearful precipice.
Here was a new danger. It was a
difficult place, and there was not only danger
of upsetting, but being hurled into the river.
There was a path across this angle of the
land where logs had been drawn out. It was
a mile nearer this way to the clearing than by
the river. But I durst not attempt it with a
sleigh.
On we sped! that fearful pack of black and
neck with us, and every now and then their
jaws shutting like steel traps close to our per-
sons. Once around that angle and I hoped.
How madly I shouted to that noble brute!
We neared the turn in that race for life.
Heaven! The infernal devils had ceased
ahead and hung in dark masses. A moon
instant seemed to possess them.
A few more feet! The wolves ceased to
feel that we had a chance, for they howled
more devilish than before.

With a sweep the horse turned in spite of
me. The left runner struck high on the roots
of a pine, and the sleigh swung over like a
flash, burying us in the new snow. Away sped
the horse, and my heart sank as I heard his
quick footsteps dying out towards home.
The maddened pack had followed the horse
and shot by us as we were thrown out upon
the bank, for a number of rods. A shriek
from Carry arrested them in their career; in
an instant they were upon us. I gave one long
desperate shout to arouse the folks in the cab-
ins. Their hot breath burned upon me, and
their dark masses gathered around like shadows
of doom. With a limb I wildly kept them at
bay for a moment, but fiercer and closer surged
the gnashing teeth. Carry lay insensible on
the ground before me. There was no more
chance. A stunted pine grew upon the outer
edge of the bank, and shot out nearly hori-
zontally over the river below, full a hundred
feet from the surface.
Dashing madly in their teeth with my cudgel,
I yelled with the winning energy of despair—
grasped Carry with one arm and dashed reck-
lessly out upon the pine. I thought not of the
danger—I cared not. I braved one danger to
escape a greater; I reached the branches; I
breathed freer as I heard the growl of the
baffled party.
I turned my head; and God of Mercy! a
long shadow was gliding along on the trunk of
our last refuge. Carry was helpless, and it
required all the strength of intense despair to
hold her and remain upon the slippery trunk.
I turned to face the wolf; he was within reach
of my arm—I struck with my fist and again those
fearful jaws shut with a snap, as my hand brushed
his head. With a demoniac growl he fast-
ened upon the shoulder of Carry. Oh! for
help—for a weapon—for a foothold on earth
where I could have grappled the monster.
I heard the long fangs crunch into the flesh,
and the smothered breathing as the wolf con-
tinued to make sure of his hold! Oh, it was
horrible! I beat him over the head; but he
only deigned a munching growl. I yelled,
wept, cursed, prayed; but the hungry devil
cared not for curses or prayers. His compan-
ions were still whining and howling, adventur-
ing out upon the pine. I almost wished the
tree would give way.
The wolf still kept his hold on Carry.—
None can dream how the blood hissed and
swept through my knotted veins. At last the
brute, hungry for his prey, gave a wrench and
nearly threw me from the pine. Carry was
helpless and insensible. Even the crouching
teeth of the monster did not awaken her from
the death swoon into which she had fallen.
Another wrench was made by the wolf, and
Carry's waist slipped from my arched grasp,
leaving me but the hold upon the skirt of her
dress. The incarnate devil had not released
his hold, but as if aware of the danger beneath,
retained his hold on the shoulder of Carry.—
The end had come! My brain reeled! The
long body of the wolf hung down like a dark
shadow into the abyss, fast wearing out my
remaining strength. The blood gushed warmly
from my nostrils, and lights flashed across my
eye-balls. The over-taxed muscles of the
brain would relax, and as instantly close con-
vulsion upon the cluding skirt. I heard a
tearing of stitches. The black wolf writhed
and wrenched as if to deepen the hold. A

sharp cracking mingled with the humming
noises in my head, and the dress parted at the
waist. I shrieked as I heard the sweeping
sound of the fall of the black devil and victim.
As they shot down in the darkness I heard
something like the bay of the old house dog
and the firing of guns—but heard no more.

Weeks and months passed away before the
fearful delirium left me. I returned to con-
sciousness in my father's cabin, an emaciated
creature, as helpless as a child. My youth
passed away, and I was prematurely old. The
raven black locks of twenty years had changed
to the silvery ones of age. Look at this arm
that clung to Carry! It is withered; I have
never raised it since that night. In my dreams
I feel again that fearful night, and awake cor-
ered with the cold clammy sweat that gathered
upon me while on that pine.

The neighing of the horse as he dashed into
the clearing had aroused the people at home.
The empty and broken sleigh told a brief story
of the howling of the wolves arose on the
blast, and with guns and the old house dog
they rushed to the scene.

They found me senseless upon the trunk
covered with blood, and the wolf feeling his
way on the icy branch towards me. In turn-
ing at the sound of their approach, he slipped
down the ice.

Our people looked long for Carry Masson,
but did not find her until next morning. They
then went down on the ice and found her
corpse. The wolves had not picked her crushed
bones. I thank God for that.

The fall had partially broken the ice, and
the oozing water had frozen and fastened her
long black hair as it had floated out. The
wolf had not released his death grasp, and his
teeth were buried in her white shoulder.

The spring, sunshine and birds, and green
leaves had come again, as I tottered out. My
sisters led me to a grave on the river's bank
—the grave of all my youthful hopes and all
that I loved. The wild flowers were already
starting on the mould. I blessed them for
they were blooming on the grave of Carry.

COLONIAL.

THE MacNab-Cayley-Hincks scheme
to raise the salaries of every employee in
Canada, is to come on again next month,
and will cost the country £30,000 to £40,
000 a year. Mr. Spence who used to roar
out "retrenchment!" with all his might,
pays for his postmaster's salary by screaming
still louder in favor of "more salary for the
poor, unfortunate officials; hard times; do
help the miserable clerks and officers; they
are so very badly off!" Dundas would have
been astonished to hear neighbor Spence
glibly pleading for \$3,000 to Chief Judges
and chancellors, \$4,000, and heavy trav-
elling charges, to Poinsie Judges; with £600
to poor public servants starving upon £200.
Spence rose in Assembly and snubbed me
for not being liberal enough to throw away
another \$100,000 a year; much of it to
useless, idle drones, the rubbish and lumber
of the state. How liberal he is, with other
men's money!—Message.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—From the Hamilton
Banner we learn, that on Monday last, a
burglar named Wheaton, and the man King,
who was arrested a short time since, as one
of the Townsend gang, succeeded in open-
ing the door of their cell, by boring around
the lock with an auger, with which they
must have been furnished by some accom-
plices from without. When Mr. Dawson,
the turnkey approached the door of their
cell on the morning in question, the two ruf-
fians, who had concealed themselves in the
hall, rushed upon and overpowered him—he
succeeded, however, in capturing King; but
Wheaton, after a hot pursuit on the part of
the turnkey, made good his escape yester-
day. King made a confession in relation to
the affair in which he divulged the destina-
tion they had in view, should they succeed
in getting clear, and the police started at
once to test the truth of King's statement.
Should it turn out to be correct the next train
from the east, may bring Wheaton back to
his old quarters.

A DOMESTIC ITEM.—If any one is yet
sceptical, as to the truth of our prediction
anent the return of the Seat of Government
to Toronto, let that individual listen.—One
of the Government fixtures—a man who is
always prepared for a political emergency—
who always sails with the tide and never
against it—who helps to pull the Executive
wires, and always comes off well in a case
of chiselling—we say one of this tribe of
government plianciness, who has a seat in
the Supreme Branch of the Legislature, has
taken a dwelling-house in Adelaide Street,
Toronto, from the 10th day of June next!!
—Ayr Observer.

The Ontario Times in noticing the open-
ing of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Rail-
road throughout, thus alludes to the future
importance of this direct route to the North-
west:—
"We have before noticed the completion
of this road, connecting Lake Ontario with
Lake Huron, by a very short route across
the Canadian Peninsula. It runs from To-
ronto by Lake Simcoe to Collingwood on
Lake Huron, through one of the most fertile
and productive agricultural regions of Upper
Canada. From its geographical position the
road will be one of the most important and
productive on the Continent, as affording the
shortest, most direct and expeditious channel
of communication between the Atlantic and
the vast regions tributary to the navigable
waters of Lakes Huron, Superior and Michi-
gan. A line of steamers will connect with
the road running to Lake Superior, on the
opening of the canal around the falls of Sault
Ste Marie, on the opening of navigation in
the spring."

THE NEW ERA.
Newmarket, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.
Public Dinner to J. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P.

We take the following Report of the din-
ner given to JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., M.
P., from the Globe, in order to give our read-
ers the opinions of others not connected with
the getting up of the demonstration. It
was, indeed, alike creditable to the consti-
tuency and creditable to the gentleman to
whom the dinner was given:

(Reported for the Globe.)
On Friday evening a Public Dinner was
given in Aurora, to Joseph Hartman, Esq.,
member for the North Riding of York, as a
mark of the esteem in which he is held by his
constituents, and their approbation of the stand
he has taken in the present Parliament on
behalf of Reform principles. No fewer than
150 of the leading Reformers of the District
sat down to the substantial dinner, which was
served in Brelsford's Hotel, and did ample
credit to the proprietor of that establishment,
and to that Committee under whose auspices
it was got up.

Jared Irwin Esq., Lloydtown, ably discharg-
ed the duties of Chairman, and was well sup-
ported by J. D. Phillips, Esq., Aurora, who
filled the Vice-Chair.

After dinner had been served,
The CHAIRMAN made a few introductory
remarks on the subject of the meeting, and
expressed his pleasure at seeing the warm and
cordial feelings which were manifested amongst
all present. He had come to the meeting
merely as a spectator, to pay a tribute of re-
spect to their worthy member Mr. Hartman,
and to receive instruction from the speeches
that would be delivered. He had no idea of
being called upon to fill the Chair, and he
therefore begged the indulgence of the meet-
ing in his attempts to discharge properly its
duties.

Mr. JACKSON, Secretary to the Committee
of Arrangements, read the following letters of
apology for unavoidable absence from gentle-
men who had been invited to the dinner:—viz
A. J. Fergusson Esq., M. P. P., George
Brown, Esq., M. P. P., S. B. Freeman Esq.,
M. P. P., James Leslie Esq., Amos Wright
Esq., M. P. P., and John M. Lumsden Esq.,
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M. P. P., James Leslie Esq., Amos Wright
Esq., M. P. P., and John M. Lumsden Esq.,
M. P. P.

GUELPH, January 9, 1855.

Sir,—I beg to thank the North York Re-
form Committee for the compliment they have
paid me in inviting me to be present at the
dinner to Mr Hartman on the 19th inst., and
which it would have given me very great
pleasure to have accepted, but that important
business engagements render it impossible for
me to leave home at that time.

Hoping that you will have an agreeable
party on the occasion,
I remain,
Your very obedient servant,
A. J. FERGUSSON.
E. Jackson, Esq.

"GLOBE" OFFICE,
Toronto, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—I have received your letter, inviting
me, on behalf of the Reform Committee of
North York, to attend a public dinner, on the
19th inst., to be given in honor of Joseph
Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. I am indebted to
the Committee for their kind invitation, and
regret that it will not be in my power to
accept it. The inconvenience of attending
Parliament at Quebec is very great; and, with
the prospect of a second protracted sitting
every hour of the recess will be more than
occupied with the demands of my private
business.

I am very glad that the staunch Reformers
of North York should thus publicly express
their approbation of the course pursued by
their Representative, in the late session. Mr.
Hartman and I, though advocating theoretic-
ally the same political views, during last
Parliament pursued different lines of action,
in the House of Assembly. Fortunately, in
the present Parliament, these differences no
longer exist—(cheers); with many other Re-
formers, who were then ranged in opposition,
we have found common ground of action—
(continued cheering); and I think it is to be
regretted that any action of professing Re-
formers in the House of Assembly should now
be estranged from what must be held to be
the legitimate Reform party. The party now
in opposition, in the House of Assembly, seek to
carry out the great principles of constitutional
government ever held by the Reformers of
Upper Canada; we demand the removal of
all those abuses which the Reformers have so
long continued against; we seek to apply the
tests of efficiency and economy to every
branch of the public service; and, above all,
we maintain that office is the mere means to
the accomplishment of these ends, and cannot
be honestly accepted or retained unless views
of the full recognition of the political views of
the party assuming power, and with influence
sufficient to carry them into effect. (Loud
cheers.) In all these and many other respects,
I think we are the true representatives of the
Reform party—(hear, hear)—and that those
members returned to Parliament as Reform-
ers, who have seen fit to give their confidence
and support to a Government containing so
large an element of Toryism, and have sanc-
tioned, during the late session, so many flagrant
departures from Reform principles, have not
acted wisely, or in accordance with the feel-
ings of the liberal constituencies of Upper
Canada. [Hear, hear.]

In carrying out these views, Mr. Hartman
has been an efficient labourer; and the recog-
nition of his services by his constituents can-
not but be gratifying to him, as well as en-
couraging to his compatriots. An intelligent
and discriminating constituency is the best

security for the correct administration of
public affairs, either as regards the Legisla-
ture or the Executive.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't,
GEO. BROWN.
E. Jackson, Esq., Secy., &c.

HAMILTON, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—Other engagements, I regret to say,
will prevent me attending the dinner to be
given to your Member. He well deserves
this mark of your esteem and confidence; and
I thank you for the complimentary invitation
to join in this expression of your feelings
towards him.

Yours respectfully,
S. B. FREEMAN,
To E. Jackson, Esq., Newmarket.

TORONTO, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—Your communication of the 5th, con-
veying an invitation from the Reform Com-
mittee of the County, to be present at a public
dinner to be given to Jos. Hartman, Esq.,
your worthy Member, at Aurora, on the 19th,
I duly received.

It would afford me much satisfaction to be
present on the occasion, both to testify my re-
spect for Mr. Hartman, and to co-operate with
the Reformers of the County in promoting the
interests of the common cause; but I fear it
will not be in my power to be with you.
Sincerely thanking the Committee for
their obliging invitation,
I am, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
J. LESLIE.

Mr. E. Jackson, Secretary.

RICHMOND HILL, January 11, 1855.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of
yours of the 5th inst. inviting me to attend
a public dinner to be given to Joseph Hartman,
M. P. P., on Friday, the 19th inst., at the
village of Aurora; in reply to which I beg to
inform you that in consequence of an engage-
ment to meet certain parties at Hen-and-
Chickens, it would be out of my power to
accept your invitation. It would have afford-
ed me much pleasure, not only to meet my
old friend, Mr. Hartman, but the staunch and
independent freeman of North York, also.

Hoping your meeting may tend to unite all
true Reformers,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't,
AMOS WRIGHT.
E. Jackson, Esq., Newmarket.

PICKERING, January 16, 1855.

Sir,—I received your communication of 5th
inst., and would now request you to inform
the Committee appointed to make arrange-
ments to entertain Joseph Hartman, Esq.,
M. P. P., to a dinner at the village of Aurora,
on the 19th inst., that I am sorry it will be
impossible for me to attend.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN M. LUMSDEN.

To E. Jackson, Esq.,
Secy. to Com., Newmarket.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the usual loyal and
patriotic toasts, "Her Majesty the Queen,"
"Her Royal Consort, Prince Albert and the
Royal Family," "His Excellency the Govern-
or General of Canada," and "the Army and
Navy;" which were drunk in cold water, but
were responded to with sufficient heartiness.

The CHAIRMAN then again arose, and pro-
posed "The health of our guest of this eve-
ning, Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P.," the
toast being received with loud and protected
cheering.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., M. P. P., said he
felt quite unable to respond properly to the
hearty manner in which he had been received.
When he looked around him and saw so nu-
merous an assemblage, comprising many who,
longer than the whole period of his

that question for ever, and that the opinion then pronounced would have been given effect to. What the result would be of events that had since transpired, it was not for him to say, but how far the opinions that were expressed by the people of Canada had been carried out, he might properly discuss. More than seven-tenths of the people of Upper Canada at the last election had declared their adherence to the principles they had so long professed with regard to the Clergy Reserve question. In favor of the entire secularization of the lands arising from the Clergy Reserve lands. Of the sixty-five members for Upper Canada, forty-nine were elected expressly on that side of the ticket; that is, three-fourths of the representatives from Upper Canada were elected, pledged to carry immediate and entire secularization of the Reserves. At the time of the election, a Government was in power pledged to that intemperance, which took office in 1871, pledged to carry it out. During their three years of office they had made some progress towards it, but for the last year or more than the last year of their term of office they had done nothing, and not only in this, but emphatically refused to carry out their pledges until they got another expression of public opinion. The result of the election, as he had said, was to show in the clearest manner that public opinion was as it had always been. But it showed also that the late Government had lost their little remaining hold on the affections of the people of Canada, by their delay and refusal to carry out their well understood wishes. When the new Parliament met, the first indication of the intentions of the Government was contained in His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and a majority of the Legislature, of which majority he formed one, felt dissatisfied with the indistinct manner in which the Clergy Reserve question was there spoken of. His (Mr. H.) confidence in the Administration was lost, so far back as October, 1873, when the announcement was made of their intended delay in the settlement of the question, and every event that had since transpired had the more convinced him that the conclusion he then came to was correct. The first effort made by the Government to strengthen themselves in the new Parliament, was to secure the appointment of a nominee of their own as Speaker—he alluded to Mr. Cartier, a thick and thin supporter of the ministry. Their attempt to secure the election of that gentleman was an additional proof to his mind of their determination to thwart the wishes of the great majority of the people. If they had attained their object, they would have had in the chair one of their most obsequious tools—who had acknowledged himself to be the friend of Francis Hincks, and he was sure that to the people of Upper Canada there could be offered no stronger inducement than that to repudiate any man. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Cartier also was solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, and it was known that the whole object of the session called in June, was to obtain Grand Trunk legislation, and increased powers to the company from the old Parliament, which was well denominated the Railroad Parliament. Defeated in their object, the Government did not resign, but decided on appealing to the country with the Clergy Reserves as a cry, and using their railroad influence to secure the election of another Parliament that would give the Grand Trunk the powers asked for. He spoke advisedly when he said that they were ten times more for the increased powers they desired for the Company than for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question and all other questions put together; their whole interests being wrapped up in the success of the speculation in which they were concerned, in connection with that affair. This was the true reason why they appealed to the country, instead of resigning office, as the constitution required, when they were defeated in June. This was the reason, also, why they desired to have Mr. Cartier in the Speaker's chair, hoping thereby to get that additional power and influence in the House which they very much required. In this they were defeated. It was not a question upon which they could constitutionally resign, but, instead of waiting the certain result of the amendments laid on the table to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne—a result which of all others they dreaded—they quietly made a bargain, with such portion of the then Opposition as they could best make a bargain with, to secure their railway interest in the coming government, and resigned their seats. The question which above all others they dreaded a defeat upon was the Clergy Reserve question—and that too was the question which of all others they least wished to settle according to the wishes of the people of Canada. If defeated on that question, they knew that another government would have been formed which would have carried out those wishes. They took care, therefore, in order to secure as large an influence as possible in the administration which should succeed them that their resignation should not take place on that question, and they quietly made the best bargain they could with Sir Allan McNab and those who went along with him, who had no other earthly chance of ever getting office. In the new Parliament, that party all told, counted but 16 members out of 65, and it was well known that they had always been in opposition to the principles which had been declared almost unanimously to be the principles of the people of Canada. No sane man ever imagined that that party would be called upon to carry out the reforms they had always resisted. They obtained office, however, and the way in which it was managed, showed that they took office, merely for office sake, making a bargain to do anything the ex-Premier would direct, provided he gave his influence to support them in power. The result of that bargain, and the manner in which it had been carried out thus far, was before the country, and it might not be unprofitable to occupy a few minutes in looking at it. To carry out the bargain which Mr. Hincks wished to make with his successors, it was necessary to hand over a sufficient number of those who had formerly given their support, and who professed the same principles as those on which he had gone into power. To effect this, it was necessary for Mr. Hincks to profess an unshaken attachment to those principles and to place some sort of blind before those he was to lead, that they might not see the pit into which he intended to bring them, and at the same time to separate them off entirely from the party of Reformers who had lost all confidence in him. To effect this division in the Reform ranks before his intention to resign was publicly announced, he called a private

caucus of "reliable" men from Upper Canada, no invitation being sent to himself (Mr. Hartman) and others; who, it was thought, could not be depended upon. There were 20 members who met at this caucus, who had intended to support Mr. Hincks, at least to the extent of enabling him to settle the Clergy Reserve question. These 20 were advocates that they should keep aloof from those factionists who had shown a want of confidence in the then administration, and were told that, if they kept out, they would form a larger party than any other from Upper Canada. There were 10 out-and-out opponents of Secularization and 23 in favor of it, but holding different views on several questions from those who followed the leadership of Mr. Hincks. These 20 then were the strongest party, and they were told that, if they kept united, they could control the Upper Canada section of the new administration about to be formed. They were advised also to choose their leader, a gentleman who had must say had shown himself a very independent and efficient member of the Legislature, so far as his health would permit—he alluded to Mr. Wilson, of London. All this was done with the view of keeping these 20 aloof from the others, and separating the two portions of the Upper Canada Reformers, so that a sufficient Upper Canada majority might be given to Sir Allan McNab to support him in power. And it had this effect, for there was no possibility of any communication being held between the two sections of Reformers, until the amalgamation of one of them with Sir Allan's party had been effected. He regretted the immediate results of this amalgamation, but he believed it would have a beneficial influence on the Reform cause in the end. Reformers might have some hard struggles before them; but ere they entered upon those struggles, it was well that they got rid of the traitors in their camp, by their going over to where the loaves and fishes were to be got at. (Cheers.) Had there been no traitors among the professed Reformers returned to the present Parliament, the legislation they had had during the last two or three months never would have disgraced the statute-book of Canada. (Hear, hear.) The Coalition then was formed, which it was said was to carry out the unequivocally expressed wishes of the people of Canada—a coalition, four-fifths of whom were those who had always opposed those wishes. Four out of the five members of the administration from Upper Canada were men who had always opposed the opinions which they said they took office to carry out. He did not know how others could reach the conclusion that men could so readily and so easily change in one night, as to take a course directly opposed to what they had always previously advocated, but for his own part he did not expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, and he could not see how men, professing to be in favor of religious equality, could place any confidence in a combination formed as the present Government was, for to one of those who had always opposed religious equality, but who was the fifth! It was not necessary that he should say much about him. (Hear, hear.) He meant the gentleman who had charge of the post-office department—a man who only a few years ago held the same views as Sir Allan, had been on all sides of politics, and three times in one day had found it convenient to change his views on public questions, had never in fact found it inconvenient to suit the company he was with, provided it was for his own interest to do so. The hon. Robert Spence was the fifth wheel in that cart. (Cheers and laughter.) And he occupied just about as important a position in the Administration as a fifth wheel would in an ordinary wagon. When any important question was under discussion, it would amuse them to see how puzzled he was what he should do or what to say, until the Premier got up and decided which side should be taken. When the Prohibitory Liquor Law, for example, was under discussion, it was amusing to watch Mr. Spence's course. It was well known that he had been a strong advocate for totalism, that he had gone into Parliament upon it, and that it was one of the best planks in his platform. Mr. Spence being cloaked full of a speech on the subject, and thinking he could give free expression to his opinions, managed to get up before any other members of the administration had spoken. Previously to his speech, there had been merely feeble threats, out to ascertain what was the temper of the House on the question, which was on that the Government did not like to take a strong stand upon, either one way or the other, lest their doing so might endanger their existence. Mr. Spence, however, got up and declared his opinions very strongly, to the evident annoyance of Sir Allan McNab, and the embarrassment he felt before winding up his speech, when he discovered that it was not agreeable to the gallant knight, was very manifest, and sufficiently ludicrous. Such was the position occupied in the Government by the hon. Postmaster General, the man who was to counterbalance his four Conservative colleagues. The Coalition, when it was formed, promised to carry Secularization, to abolish the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, to make the Legislative Council elective, to reduce the Tariff, and generally to adopt and carry out the policy that had been proposed by their predecessors. In making these promises they were assured of the support of the Ex-Premier with as many as he could carry with him; and unfortunately he succeeded in carrying as many with him as enabled the Government to legislate on these questions according to their former views, not according to those they had professed recently to have adopted. In the first place they professed to be very desirous of legislating on the Clergy Reserve question in accordance with the well understood and unequivocally expressed wishes of the people. They said they had abandoned their own views, and intended to carry out those they had always opposed. The Reformers who followed Mr. Hincks, protested to be satisfied with this assurance, but nevertheless allowed the government to legislate, not according to their recent but according to their former view, which they professed to have sacrificed, and the result was the passage of a Clergy Reserve Bill, which the hon. Robert Spence said at a recent meeting of his friends had settled the question for ever. (The same hon. gentleman declared, when the commutation clause was under discussion, that the people of Upper Canada desired a settlement of the question, they did not care much as to the manner how, but he (Mr. Hartman) was convinced that the people of Upper Canada were not satisfied with the

Bill with the commutation clause in it, and that they considered it worse than no Bill at all. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Hartman then gave his reasons for viewing the Act in that light. He showed that while the Imperial Act only protected the rights of Inhabitants, the Provincial Act transferred those rights to the Churches, and only acknowledged their rights as clergy of the church and through the receipt of the benefits arising from those rights, and that the incumbents themselves would have to look to the Church for what they received from the fund. The commutation clause, he stated, would have the effect of expelling the church with a sufficient sum to keep it up for all time to come, so that the Bill, instead of carrying out, completely nullified the wishes of the people of Canada. It was a complete fraud upon the people. It professed to remove even the semblance of connection between Church and State, but perpetuated its worst evils. It professed also to prevent the commutation money being invested in real estate but it was as cunningly worded that the provision would in reality only apply to the Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics, who received a mere fraction, compared with what was drawn from the fund by the Churches of Scotland and Churches of England. As an additional proof that there was no real intention on the part of the Government to prevent the investment of funds in land by ecclesiastical bodies, he read a clause from the Seigniorial Bill passed simultaneously with the Reserve Bill, which expressly allowed ecclesiastical bodies receiving Seigniorial Indemnity to invest the amount in lands either in Upper or Lower Canada. The honorable gentleman then alluded to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, the effect of which he explained was to make the people of Upper Canada bear out of their own farms the expenses of purchasing farms for the people of Lower Canada. The Legislative Council Bill he described as a step in the backward direction, such as might have been expected from a Tory Government, the old members being to retain their seats for life instead of for two or four years, as provided for in the former Bill. He believed that this was a device of the Government to secure the defeat of the Bill altogether, as they had always opposed elective institutions. Then with regard to the tariff, the people, from the flourishing state of the revenue, were justified in expecting a reduction of least a million of dollars. The reduction actually effected was estimated by the government at less than half a million of dollars, and probably would be no reduction at all, as it was well known that increased consumption was the natural result of reduced taxation. The reduction too, such as it was, was made in favor of the wealthy at the expenses of the poorer classes, by adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties, and thus levying a much higher per centage on the common articles purchased by the poor than on the dearer articles bought by the rich. The action of the Inspector General in regard to the reduction of the tariff proved clearly that he felt reluctant to keep his promise, when he said he intended to keep a full Exchequer, to furnish him with the means of purchasing support. Another notable instance of this was the scheme carried by the Government at the end of the session, enabling them to increase the salaries of their servants throughout the country from 15 to 25 per cent, thus saddling the country with an additional expense of £30,000 to £40,000 a year for the support of officers, already sufficiently well paid. The country also had been notified that it was the intention of the Government to provide for Canada the means of her own defence, now that the Imperial Army was nearly all withdrawn. It was still very much matter of suspicion merely, but from the nature of the rumors that were abroad, they might reasonably infer that they would shortly be saddled with the expense of a Canadian Standing Army. If for one believed that the best standing army they could have in Canada was the Standing Army of School Teachers. (Cheers.) He would encourage a standing army of that sort, much rather than one trained to defend us by force of arms. Situated as they were in Canada, having no foreign enemy to fear, and their own people not fond of strife and turmoil, he would be strongly opposed to any scheme for the establishment of a standing army. After a few remarks, in which he congratulated himself and his fellow Canadians on the noble country they possessed, which it was worth their while to labor zealously to carry forward in the path of progress, and having exhorted his audience and Reformers generally to perseverance and union among themselves as especially required in present circumstances, Mr. Hartman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Opposition in the House of Assembly; may their numbers increase, so that they may the more effectively do battle on the side of the people?" (Loud cheers.) W. L. MACKENZIE, Esq., M.P.P., who was very warmly received, responded to the toast. He cordially joined in the sentiment expressed in it, believing that the numbers of the Opposition would need to be very much increased, if they were going to do much good. They had been so very seldom in a majority in the present Parliament, that he would be very glad if more staunch Reformers were added to their numbers. Probably the army of schoolmasters that had been spoken about by manufacturer members out of such plain farmers as the present representative of this Riding, whom they had elected, in opposition to able lawyers and ministers of the Crown, like Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price, when they believed that those men had failed in their duty to the Reform cause. He confessed that he had not liked their member so well in the last Parliament as he had done this. (Hear, hear.) But the reason was, that he was only an journeyman who did not improve,—"Hear, hear," and laughter.] During the present Parliament he had approved very much of Mr. Hartman's course, and, old as he was, he had found himself in many cases following his lead. Looking at the votes of the member for North York, last session, he believed they would find that he had shown himself a worthy successor of Macintosh, Lafontaine, Baldwin, and other able men, who had formerly represented the Riding. He (Mr. Mackenzie) rarely went to any dinner, and he came here, simply to express his thankfulness to the people of North York for having elected a man who acted so faithfully by them, and he would go home, so much gratified at meeting the fine assembly he now saw before him. The fact of Mr. Hartman being their member was a proof that the country was improving. When they sat down at a farmer's table, they were served with home-made articles of all sorts, of the best description, and now it appeared they were getting home-made members of Parliament, just as good as lawyers imported from Toronto. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Looking at that as one of the results of the labor of the army of schoolmasters which had been referred to, it furnished an encouragement to them to keep it going. In connection with this he had been thinking of the many other things they had gained, since he [Mr. M.] first became their member, when many men now present were in their cradles, and others unborn, and when Jesse Kitchum and W. L. Mackenzie used to get the votes of this part of the country. [Cheers.] At that time, for example, they knew no more of what he came of the money assessed from them, for county purposes, than the man in the moon. Now the people put in their own men to manage their own affairs, and if they were not satisfied with them at the end of the year, they could elect others. [Hear, hear.] So too they had the power, to a certain extent, of choosing their own magistrates, by having the election of their Reeves and Deputy Reeves in their own hands. In former times they would have had to go far enough through this country to find a Liberal in the magistracy; now they found both parties pretty equally represented, and men who in those times could not have dreamed that they ever would have J. P. put to their names were now sitting and judging as best they could, between the right and the wrong. They had Township Councils, too, of their own appointment, and if their Township affairs were badly managed, it was their own fault. Their Jury laws also had been improved, and people could now as in former times be fined for telling the truth against the great folks. They had Township Libraries, and greatly improved schools and schoolmasters—although sectarian schools had been tucked out to the system, things which the people did not at all want. Look at the newspapers again. In Toronto, when he came to it, there was only old Horn's paper, a shabby, miserable little thing, printed on paper of such a quality that a tea wife would have deigned to wrap up a pound of sugar in it. (Laughter.) Now, for six dollars a year, they get a daily paper like the *Globe*, which might make a pair of blankets for them. (Laughter.)—and the *Leader* to lead them right or wrong, as the case might be, and the *Colonist*, and he could not tell how many others. For one paper then in Canada, he believed they had a hundred now. (Hear, hear.) Then they had got freedom of trade with the United States, the articles on which they used to pay 20 or 30 per cent to the Yankees, now going in free. The law of primogeniture was abolished, the whole of a man's children receiving share and share alike, if he died without a will. Again, they had their polling places in every township, instead of their being forced to go all the way to Toronto and record their vote amidst mobbing and rioting of the most violent character. They had got also the Independence of Judges. Some of the old folks present might recollect of Judge Willis being kicked off the bench, simply for acting an honest man. Nothing of that could be done now. Justice had been reduced from 18d. to Quebec, 14d. to Montreal, &c., to a uniform rate of 3d. to any part of the Province, and newspapers were transmitted for almost nothing. The perseverance of Reformers, had done much, and this should encourage them to keep at it. (Cheers.) He recollected when Bishop Strachan, instead of being in his Cathedral, used to be in the Legislature, haggard away about finance, whiskey bills and so forth. That too had been done away with—he had himself assisted in getting these bishops out of the legislature, and not one of them had ever got back again, so far as he had ever heard. They had now got the telegraphs also. If Mr. Hartman gave a bad vote about the Clergy Reserves to-night, the *Globe* would tell them all about it to-morrow, and the full particulars of how bad a man he had been would come up a few hours afterwards by the railway. (Hear, hear.) He might mention their Circuit Courts too. He recollected the time when the people north of the ridges had to go all the way to Toronto to old Judge Powell to get a little justice. Matters were different now. Last winter, when visiting Lieut. Johnson he had the pleasure of meeting Judge Harrison traveling through the snow, and bringing justice to the people's very doors as cheap as possible. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Having enumerated these and other improvements, Mr. Mackenzie indicated that a good deal still remained to be done in the way of Reform. He mentioned some of the facts which had come under his notice as chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, for instance that £20,000 had been collected by the late Government for mining locations, and had been quietly disposed of without telling the country anything about it, and yet the books somehow or other were made to balance most beautifully! He alluded also to the chiselling in favor of Mr. Baby in reference to the contract for the handling piers below Quebec, which was so profitable that Mr. Baby was able to spend £1500 or £2000 in helping the Government at the elections. The revelations in regard to the Boves election also showed a state of things that required a remedy. There was a man, who after taking from the City of Toronto £4,000 or £5,000 by slaving their debentures, spent £2,000 of the money, as his own lawyer acknowledged, in keeping open house, getting voters by making them drunk, and in other ways buying up the city with a portion of its own money. Mr. Mackenzie then at considerable length argued that the Governor General exercised too much influence in the Province, having private instructions from England and making the Ministry of the day merely tools in his hands to bend the House of Assembly to his will. He recommended, therefore, that the people should take means to bring public opinion to bear on the Governor directly, as well as on the House of Assembly, and concluded his speech, which was loudly cheered throughout, by expressing himself unfavourable to the continuance of the union between the two provinces.

Mr. McDougall's speech has been unavoidably deferred until our next issue. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S RELICS.—We learn that Sir George Simpson, the energetic head of the Hudson Bay Company, has already organized an expedition for the purpose of recovering any relics of Sir John Franklin's party, and finally clearing up the mystery that still hangs over the discoveries made by Dr. Rae. THE NEW YEAR. Newmarket, Friday, January 28th, 1885. We are much indebted to the manager of the Telegraph Office, in Newmarket, for the speedy report of the news by the Pacific. The Opinions of Others. The press as a general thing, both liberal and conservative, from Sandwich to Gaspé, speaks but little in commendation of the existing Administration. Why is this? A new broom is supposed to sweep clean; but the Coalition in this case appears to form an exception to the general rule. Well, this is not at all to be wondered at when we take into consideration the mighty sacrifices that were made to secure their present unenviable position. Before the Premier took office he could scarcely find language to express the abhorrence—the distrust—the antipathy he held of the Hincks-Morin Administration; but the very moment a prize was observable in the vista of the future, an unprecedented change was wrought in that gentleman's views and feelings—causing the worm-wood and gall to become clarified, purified and palatable. Hostile opposition ceased and bitter recriminations were all buried in the gulf of oblivion! What a wonderful country this Canada is! and what strange antics sometimes actuate our public men! The more we reflect upon the system of Responsible Government as administered in this Colony, the more we are satisfied that the great design contemplated has not been attained. Can it be supposed for one moment that it was ever intended by the Home Government that Canada, under its present system, should be kept in abeyance by a minority? No, never! And if a large majority of those members returned as Liberals, but who have proven recreant to principle by supporting avowed enemies to the cause they profess, do not find unsurmountable difficulties to encounter when they again appear at the hustings, we shall be much deceived. The people of this noble Province will never submit to the gross insult offered to their intelligence at the formation of the present Coalition. The secret financiering and unprincipled legislation that characterized the conduct of Ministers of the Crown, render the whole system a mockery,—establishing a farce for constitutional government. The people pay enormous taxes, and consequently have a right to know how that money is expended; but when political trickster get their hands upon it way down to Quebec, near where the sun rises, the taxpayers North of the Ridges in the County of York, hear precious little of what becomes of it and derive less benefit. We fear that Canada's most prominent men at the present time, under the mask of liberality—under the cloak of Reform, have been carrying on a system of fraud and chicanery little dreamed of, thereby contributing largely towards consolidating the numerous evils complained of. The Liberal party have time and again changed their leading in order to secure the correction of these abuses; but all seems to no purpose, and unless some other influences can be brought to bear upon the politicians of the day other than is now exercised, there is very little hope of these abuses ever being corrected. We have cut the following paragraphs from different journals, as the sentiments expressed serve to indicate the general feeling throughout the country: The special financial arrangement with the churches of England and Scotland remains as yet in abeyance. Sir Allan McNab, John A. McDonald, and Robert Spence, have the whole, we may say, in their own hands, and there is reason to apprehend that such a sum will be secured to each of those limbs of the National Churches as will form a permanent endowment to each, and be a perpetual curse to the Colony. —*Examiner*. SOUTH RIDING LOOK OUT! Election! We learnt upon good authority that it is the intention of Billie Flint, Esq., to resign his seat in Parliament, on the ground that his duties interfere with his private business. Should this be the case, we shall have another Election. Let the people be on the alert, and select an anti-corruptionist as their member, and one who will oppose the present Russ clique, and Coalition Ministry. —*Belleville Intelligencer*, printed by Mr. Benjamin, grand Master of the Orange Institution. COMING EVENTS CASTING THEIR SHADOWS.—Oude R. Groom, who was twice returned as Alderman for the City of Toronto, was shamefully beaten at the last Municipal election for one of the Wards of the city. Reason—his railing to James Beatty and Francis Hincks, and his selling the *Patriot* to the Coalition Ministry. Angus Morrison was also completely defeated for the ward he represented last year. Reason—no party has confidence in him, he being in favor of the Coalition Ministry. And J. Hillyard Cameron was elected for a strongly Conservative ward by the skin of his teeth against an unpretending mechanic, and a radical. Wonder if the Ministry takes the hint? —*Quebec Gazette*. WHO ARE THE PARTNERS?—When this was asked about the Grand Trunk, Mr. Hincks and the McNab alliance were ashamed, say rather fearful of telling, for they have no shame. The list is concealed. So of all the Banks except the free Banks: Hincks and McNab combined with Hillyard Cameron and the directors to keep the secret.—*Message*. A return of "Public Defaulters" has been produced at the instance of the Legislative Assembly. It reveals one strange understanding between Mr. James Beatty, the ostensible proprietor of the Toronto *Leader*, the purchaser (from the late Inspector General by a nefarious job) of the Yonge Street Road; Mr. Beatty is in default, and the names of his sureties are not on record in the Inspector General's office! We presume the bonds, like Mr. Hincks' letters relating to the £10,000 speculation with Boves, have been burnt or mislaid. —*Quebec Gazette*. If the above paragraph be well founded, so outrageous a transaction never came under our notice. Can it be possible that the people of Canada will submit to be deceived in this manner? In no other civilized country but this, would the attempt be made; and we trust that for the sake of morality it will not be allowed to pass unpunished. It would appear that from the very first, it was never intended that Mr. Beatty should pay one copper for our public roads. —*Colonist*. JACQUES & HAY.—A meeting was held last week in the Mechanical Institute to devise ways and means to re-establish the enterprising firm. We understand £10,000 was offered by parties present by way of loan. It was proposed to make it bear only 3 per cent interest but Messrs. Jacques & Hay refused to accept the loan at less than 6.—*North American*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to record that J. P. ROGERS, whose marriage we announced last week, met with a fatal accident on Thursday, the 18th inst. It appears that himself and his brother-in-law Mr. Silas Webb, were in the woods getting out cedar, and in order to make the tree which they were chopping fall in a place as clear from underbrush as possible, had attached to it a spring-pole. On trying the pry they found the tree not chopped deep enough, when Mr. Rogers went with a clever mination to cut it down. After striking a few blows the tree broke from the stump and carried the unfortunate individual to the ground, with such force as to cause the bursting of a blood-vessel. He lived only about fifteen minutes after the accident. The Coroner, J. D. Willson, Esq., summoned a Jury, which returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. COLONIAL. Meeting of the County Council. The Council for the United Counties of York and Peel met yesterday at 2 P. M.—The following gentlemen took their seats, only one Township being unrepresented, that of Georgina. Alderman—Reeve, G. Evans; Deputy Reeve, J. Evans. Chingwagony—Reeve, M. Percus; Deputy Reeve, R. Smith. Caledon—Reeve, J. Richardson; Deputy Reeve, J. Kirkwood. Etonicoke—Reeve, A. M. Parlane, Deputy Reeve, A. Ward. North Gwillimbury—Reeve, J. Morton. East Gwillimbury—Reeve, H. Siles; Deputy Reeve, R. Powell. Gore of Toronto—Reeve, W. Taylor. King—Reeve, G. Hughes; Deputy Reeve, W. Wells. Markham—Reeve, H. Miller; Deputy Reeve, J. Pringle. Scarboro—Reeve, J. P. Wheeler; Deputy Reeve, W. Clark. Toronto—Reeve, Joseph Wright; Deputy Reeve, S. Price. Vaughan—Reeve, J. W. Gamble; Deputy Reeve, D. Brightford. Whitechurch—Reeve, Joseph Hartman; Deputy Reeve, J. R. Brown. York—Reeve, W. James; Deputy Reeve, W. Tyrrell. Village of Yorkville—Reeve, Thomas Atkinson. Village of Brampton—Reeve, Geo. Wright. The Clerk having taken the Chair, stated that the first business was the election of Warden for the year 1885. Mr. WARD, seconded by Mr. Brightford, nominated J. W. Gamble, Esq., M. P. P. Mr. WHEELER, seconded by Mr. M. H. H. nominated Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. The vote was first taken on Mr. Gamble's nomination, and resulted in a tie. Yeas—Messrs. J. Evans, G. Evans, Brightford, Morton, Price, Percus, Richardson, Smith, Taylor, Ward, Wells, G. Wright, and J. Wright.—13. Nays—Messrs. J. M. Tyrell, McFarlane, Powell, Siles, Wheeler, Clarke, Atkinson, Hughes, Brown, Pringle, Miller, and Kirkwood.—13. The Clerk then read from an Act of Parliament, providing that in the event of a tie in the voting for Warden, the Reeve or Deputy Reeve, representing the township having the largest number of freeholders, should have the casting vote. Some doubt was raised as to whether York or Toronto had the largest number, and more than an hour was spent in checking the rolls for those townships, which had been handed in to the Clerk. Mr. G. WRIGHT moved an adjournment till to-day, which was opposed as being out of order, and created a good deal of discussion. The motion was lost on a division. The Clerk then intimated that York had the largest number of freeholders, viz., 1,213, while Toronto had only 1,074. Mr. JAMES REEVE of York, accordingly gave his casting vote, which was against Mr. Gamble. Mr. GAMBLE then again moved an adjournment. The motion was negatived by 15 to 13, the division being the same as the above, except that Mr. Wells voted against Mr. Gamble's party, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hartman also voting, which they had not done before. This vote was then taken on Mr. Hartman's nomination, and resulted as before in a tie, the yeas and nays in the previous vote for Mr. Gamble being simply reversed. Mr. JAMES HAVING given his casting vote in favor of Mr. Hartman, that gentleman was conducted to the Warden's Chair by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Wheeler. The WARDEN then addressed the Council briefly, thanking them for his election, after which there was an adjournment till to-day, to allow the Warden's being sworn in by Chief Justice Macaulay. —*Colonist*. THE SCARBOROUGH MURDER.—The Jury, in the case of Timothy McGrath, charged with the murder of Stephen Sheppard, after being closed up for twenty-one hours without being able to come to a unanimous verdict, were discharged on Sunday afternoon, at a quarter after four. It was reported outside that a verdict of Guilty would have been found, but for the opposition of one or at the most two of the Jurors. The prisoner, McGrath, was remanded for trial by a new Jury at the Spring Assizes. —*Globe*. The Brant Herald says: "We understand that a young man named George King, who confesses being a member of the famous Townsend gang who are committing such fearful depredations in the section of the County, was arrested in the Township of Saltfleet on Monday morning, and brought before P. S. Vanwagener, Esq., on a charge of robbing the house of that place, who after kindly giving him shelter for that night in the morning was thanked by the despicable present a pistol at his breast, with the exclamation of 'your money or your life.' He was brought to this City yesterday and safely lodged in Jail to wait his trial at the coming assizes."

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WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-
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all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, ex-
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JOSEPH HILLARD, Notwithstanding the

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PATENT REDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

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JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

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For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, New
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Newmarket, August 25, 1852.

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Next door South of Mr. Millers's Warehouse.

G. MORTIMORE & CO
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Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japaned Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, Toronto Prices.

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Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853.

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To Farmers, Farmers, Teamsters, Carters and others.

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Alternative Condition Powders, for Horses.

THIS Compound, chemically prepared from the Recipe of the most celebrated of English Veterinaries, is undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine ever offered to the Canadian public, entirely superseding the thousand and one nostrums of the day. It is used without cure in all cases of Cold, Cough, Eruption, Swelled Legs, Scatches, Greasy Foal Humours, Hide bound, Mange, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal improved Appetite, Strength, and gloss of Coat—few doses in the Spring and Autumn would prevent many of the Diseases to which the Horse is liable.

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Toronto Dec. 22 1853.

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☞ The Farm is well watered.

ELIZABETH LLOYD
Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.

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